

GLASGOW WEEKLY TIMES.

CLARK H. GREEN,

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT"—JEFFERSON.

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Volume 9.

GLASGOW, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1849.

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AGENTS FOR THIS PAPER.

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HUNTSVILLE—Wm. D. Malone.

Bloomington—Thomas G. Sharp.

J. B. CLARK. A. J. HERNDON.

LAW NOTICE.

JOHN B. CLARK & ANDREW J. HERNDON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, in partnership, in all the courts of Howard county, except the County Court. All business entrusted to them will receive their united attention.

John B. Clark will continue to attend the several courts as heretofore.

Office on the public square, Fayette.

Andrew J. Herndon can at all times be found at the County Clerk's office.

Fayette, October 19, 1848.—32

B. F. White, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

CARROLLTON, MISSOURI.

WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of Carroll and adjoining counties. oct19-32

L. D. BREWER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HUNTSVILLE, MO.

WILL attend to any business entrusted to him—in the second Judicial District. REFERENCES.

BROWNING & BURNELL, Quincy, Illinois.

A. W. MORRISON, Esq., Fayette.

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McCAMPBELL & COATES, Huntsville, Mo.

Office McCAMPBELL'S BUILDINGS, Huntsville, Mo.

[Randolph Co., Dec. 12th, '46. 40—1y.

Doct. A. S. Dinwiddie, FAYETTE MO.

GRATEFUL for past patronage, still continues to offer his MEDICAL SERVICES to the citizens of Howard County.

Office, at his residence, 3d door below the Bank, where he can be found except when professionally absent.

Fayette, April 10th, 1847.

Doct. James L. Dunn, OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Fayette and the surrounding country. Office on Criglar's row.

August 5, 1848.

John H. Potts, DENTAL SURGEON.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Office No. 19, Locust street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, first door west of Odd Fellows Hall.

October 5, 1848.—31m3.

THOS. SHACKELFORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

GLASGOW, MO.

WILL practice in the Courts of Randolph, Saline, Cooper, Randolph and Charlton counties.

Office on first street. 31

Dr. John M. Bronaugh, HAVING permanently located in Glasgow, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of the city and vicinity.

Office in the Drug Store of Digges & Horeley. Glasgow, Nov. 2, 1848.

T. G. SHARP, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

BLOOMINGTON, MO.

WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care, in the courts of Macon and adjoining counties.

Nov. 16, 1848.—37-1f.

J. N. BROWN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

BLOOMINGTON, MO.

PRACTICES in the courts of Macon and adjoining counties.

Nov. 16, 1848.—37-1f.

Charles B. Fallenstein, DEALER IN

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,

HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL.

Front Street, Glasgow, Mo.

AGENCY.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he will attend to paying Taxes for non-residents on lands in Randolph County, Mo.; and will attend to the collection of all claims in the Randolph County Court, against the estates of deceased persons; and will also act as General Agent for all who entrust business to his care. Letters should be post-paid to insure attention.

TERRY BRADLEY.

Huntsville, Mo., Nov. 23, 1848.

John D. Perry, Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

GLASGOW, MO.

KEEPS constantly on hand a full supply of fresh groceries, liquors, &c. &c.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by A. & J. Arnot, on Commerce street, (near McCoy's tavern) where he is prepared to do all kinds of business in his line. He will keep constantly on hand all kinds of Farming utensils. Particular attention will be given to Horse-Shoeing, which will be done at the shortest notice, and a supply of shoes and nails will always be kept on hand. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited, with a pledge of close attention to business and entire satisfaction warranted to all who favor him with their custom.

W. T. GIBBS.

January 4, 1849.—m0

For the Times,

HUNTSVILLE, Feb. 1849.

Mr. Editor:—I send you for the edification of your numerous readers, the synopsis of two speeches and replies in this town a few evenings since, and the following question, to wit:

Will the recent discoveries of gold in California prove a national curse or blessing?

Mr. D. affirmant, said. In the opening of this discussion, I will not be guided by my own whims or caprices, but by the lights of history, which shed their benignant rays upon this terraqueous earth of ours. The precious metals were scarce indeed, but it was no drawback upon virtue, knowledge or commerce. It is immaterial as to the quantity of precious metals, as regards the prosperity of a country; it is owing to the value placed upon it. Old Spain may be produced as an example of the deleterious effects, by the discovery of great mines of wealth. From a once happy and prosperous country, she has become degraded, and almost lost her nationality—her citizens are wallowing in the mud and mire of indolence and vice, and this state of things has been brought about almost wholly by the abundance of the precious metals which are embodied in the mountains of her conational possessions, and it is but reasonable to suppose, that results which produce national downfall in one nation, will do likewise in any other. The influx of wealth into the great Roman empire, contaminated and poisoned the minds of the people, and can we expect this highly favored land of ours to escape the contagion. Let us admit that 50 thousand inhabitants, consisting of Lawyers, Doctors, Farmers, Poets, and among them our most worthy and substantial yeomanry should go to the Eldorado, do you imagine that when they return, they will be the same upright, honest, moral men they were when they left their peaceful and happy abodes? No, not one of a thousand, to be so exalted, to be so suddenly raised as it were, from poverty, penury and want, to wealth and affluence, but what will be the consequence. The ease and luxury with which they will live, will be calculated to lead them into the paths of immorality and vice, and as a natural consequence, to an unnatural grave.

And sir, the emigration to that dazzling region will not stop with the 50 thousand who first cross the Sierra Nevada, but when they return, flushed with the trophies of victory, others will go, and if as is supposed, the mines prove inexhaustible, the number will continue ad-infinitum, and in 10 or 20 years, what under the circumstances will be the condition of America. Why sir, every channel of trade will be depressed, her ships will no longer whiten the seas of every nation, carrying her surplus products to starving Ireland, nor to proud haughty England, there will be no surplus, but we will be dependent on some of our sister nations for our food and raiment.

Mr. W., respondent, said. The speech of the gentleman reminds me of a garment, the colors of which were bright and dazzling, but the substance weak and flimsy. I contend sir, that the discovery of the gold mines in California, are likely to result in a national blessing. The men who will go to that far distant region, and endure the perils and hardships naturally resulting from crossing the lonely, dreary, sandy deserts, and lofty rugged and snow capped mountains, which lie between us and them, will be the hardy bravadoes, who have been crushed beneath the feet of nabobs, and whose talents as it were, have been shut up in a nutshell, and have had no opportunity to expand and widen. Alas! should look upon the discovery as an epoch, bright and glorious. Our towns and cities are crowded with young men and old, who have never done a day's work in their lives, and the pure and salubrious air of the rocky mountains, will invigorate and repair their worn and emaciated constitution; and as to the gentlemen saying it will contaminate those who go, I would say that it will only be an ordeal, to sift the clean from the unclean, and let mankind know who should live and who should die. And it will bring about the means of settling that now almost wilderness savage country with civilized man; it will be the means also of ridding our country from banks and shin plasters, in the way of money. No danger of honest, hard working men losing their little pittance by the rottenness of banks and corporations.

From the products of these mines, every industrious man will at no distant day, be enabled to carry a long silken purse, through the intricacies of which, the yellow boys can be seen shining—Presidents, Directors, and Cashiers of Banks will have to seek some other employment, and not

live in such great ease and luxury off of the hard earnings of the industrious farmer and mechanic. All men will be brought nearer upon a level, by the introduction of the gold of those mines into our country. The discovery of them will be the means of connecting a settlement with the fur trade, which has been carried on in this country so long under unfavorable circumstances.

Liberty is catching and truth is penetrating, consequently truth will work its way to that distant savage land, and they will catch liberty. The inhabitants of the old world, and of many nations who have for centuries groped in darkness, will mingle and commingle with Americans on the shores of the Pacific, and when they return to their own benighted countrymen, they can inform them what blessings and benefits result from a Republican form of Government, and perhaps induce them to adopt our form of government as a model. It will thus be the means of extending liberty and its consequent train of blessings, to many a degraded nation.

It is proper to add Mr. editor, that these are only imperfect sketches of the speeches referred to, being no stenographer present, I have had to rely upon a few notes and memory. Another speech on the occasion by Mr. C., is not attempted to be sketched, suffice to say, that his was instructive, entertaining and amusing—and the pathos and stirring appeals of the others are but imperfectly shown, by being transcribed to paper.

Yours, &c., RANDOLPH.

Arrival of the Niagara.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.

The Cunard steamer Niagara arrived at Boston yesterday, and brings advices from Liverpool to the 28th ult.

Italy.

The accounts from Rome are contradictory. The protest of the Pope has been a failure, so say the journals of Rome and Tuscany. It would appear, that this is not true, from the fact that a decree has been issued, denouncing as enemies of their country, all persons who shall suffer themselves to be deterred from voting for the constitutional assembly by the protest of the Pope.

The Pope demands the intervention of Austria, to re-seat him in temporal power. Both Sardinia and France, have strongly remonstrated against the determination of the Roman people, who seemed to have lost all reverence to the Pope as an ecclesiastic, no less than a Prince. The spiritual anathemas which he has hurled against them, have been received by them with complete contempt.

Ireland. The Judges of the Queen's Bench have overruled the errors issued in the cases of Smith O'Brien and his fellow prisoners. The court was unanimous in its decision. O'Brien intends carrying the appeal to the House of Lords. Meagher has resolved to submit to his fate, with no hope of overturning the verdict.

France.

M. Boulay de la Meurthe has been elected Vice President of the republic of France. The preliminary motion upon a question as to the dissolution of the Assembly, was carried by a splendid majority. The Government is still in a state of transition. Eleven steamers are preparing at Toulon, with orders to sail without a moment's delay. It is rumored that this preparation is indicative of an armed intervention in behalf of the Pope of Rome. The vessels were adapted to carry from 7,000 to 10,000 men. At the last moment, however, no orders had been received for the sailing of the expedition, and it had probably been abandoned. An uneasy feeling existed, in consequence of 400,000 muskets having been ordered from the manufactories at St Etienne.

The main cause of apprehension, however, is the condition of the French finances. At the end of the year 1848, it is estimated there will be a total deficit of 715,000 francs.

The Red Republicans, perceiving that the ground is giving way under them, are making great efforts at Lyons. They are casting muskets and providing gunpowder for a stand up fight. Their pretence for their actions is resistance to the dominant party in the assembly.

The revolutionary clubs of Paris are becoming active. The conspirators of June are to be tried forthwith, before the high court of justice.

The closing prices of three per cent on the Bourse were 45f. 45c. and five per cent at 75f. 25c.

Austria &c.

The news from Germany is devoid of any interest. Windisgratz has captured Count Baltwain, the insurgent leader.

The Sicilians far from making an amicable settlement of their affairs.

Turkey has taken a great stride in religious toleration, and has issued a decree, according to Christians, the privilege of attaining the highest dignities, even that of Pacha and Vizier.

Intelligence from Penjaub is of much interest. Sanguinary skirmishes have taken place on the Chenet, between a considerable force under Lord Gough and a large body of the Sikhs, who have taken a position and defended it with an obstinacy and valor which rendered them very formidable foes.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27.—The cotton market is freely supplied, and the business done at advanced rates. Fair Upland is quoted at 4 3-8d. and Mobile at 4 5-8d per lb. Yesterday the Corn and Flour markets were a cheerful aspect, and full prices were paid for wheat, flour and Indian corn. Flour in bond has gone off, to some extent, at 25s 6d. to 25s 9d. per bbl; and to day 26s per bbl. has been obtained for the best western brands. Provisions are steady at former rates. The advices brought out by the Europa have stiffened prices. Pork and bacon have declined 1s to 2s per 100 weight. Lard is quoted at 30s to 36s.—These brings full prices and the stock in the market is much reduced.

The London corn market remains very firm but the transactions are limited and most of the neighboring ports of the continent have been closed. Indian corn has declined.

From the Standard and Fountain.

EDUCATE THE MASSES.

It has pleased an overruling Providence to give us our birth in an age of intellectual advancement, and in a country whose citizens are not only permitted to enjoy the fruits of their own inclinations, but where every person may exert a controlling influence in the affairs of State. Our forefathers, discarding the aristocratical principles of a monarchical system; and believing in the integrity of the people and their capability of governing themselves, threw off the yoke of the oppressor, and laid the foundation of this now mighty republic. Their doctrines were liberty and equality; they claimed for themselves and their posterity a voice in the councils of the nation—a right to choose their own rulers, and to appoint their own agents to make the laws by which they were governed. Time has tested their decisions, and twenty millions of enlightened and happy freemen are the monuments of their wisdom.

But though they were successful, and we are now reaping the rewards of their toil, there is much to be done. If we would preserve the liberties so dearly purchased; if we would shun the rocks on which other republics have foundered and gone down to oblivion; if we would heed the warnings of Greece and Rome, once, each in their turn, the masters of the then civilized world if we would profit by the civil disorders of the French Revolution, and the dissensions in the sister republics of our own continent, we must educate the masses. In so doing, is our only safeguard. The power of an emperor is not enhanced, nor the permanency of his empire insured by the intelligence of his subjects. On the contrary, ignorance is the chief supporter of despotism; but the stability of republican institutions depends altogether upon the intellectual, moral, and political education of the people. A king counts upon military power to enforce obedience to his mandates. His authority is hereditary, and from his lordly tribunal there is no appeal. He measures liberal or tyrannical, his subjects must be made to submit to them, peaceably if they will, but forcibly if they must; and just in proportion as they are regarded in the scale of moral and political science, just in proportion as they are ignorant of the true principles of government, and of their rights as citizens and relations as man to man; just in that proportion will a despot be enabled to trample them under foot, or make them bow in humble submission to his power, and "kiss the rod that smites them."

How different is it in our own nation.—Here the chief magistrate and the law making body receive their commissions directly from the people. Though nominally rulers, they are literally servants, and may be required at any time to surrender their brief authority into the hands of those who gave it. Inasmuch, then, as every citizen of our Republic is emphatically a sovereign, how important is it that each and every one should be liberally educated, in order that our council halls may be filled with those who are "honest, capable and faithful;" and the pages of our statute books be covered with wise and just laws. Educa-

tion should not be confined to the few, and the means to acquire it should be placed in the hands of every American youth.

Here arises the question—how is this to be accomplished? We answer by providing a system of good free schools, in which all, however poor, may be enabled to attain the desired end. Ancient Sparta educated her youth, though not in a very moral manner, at the expense of the government.—Prussia makes it obligatory upon every parent to keep their children at school a specified term, and where poverty forbids, they are both clothed and educated, and the public treasury settles the lawful demand. In view of this, and knowing what must inevitably be the consequence of such a course will any of our republican States, or to bring the matter home, will our own happy State, enjoying as she does the plentiful gifts of nature, permit the poorer classes of her citizens to grow up in ignorance? We trust not. Let every youth be educated and let the poor be educated at the public expense. We know that there are those who object to supporting schools by a property tax, assigning as a reason that it is anti-republican. We fear that such are influenced by the paltry sum of dollars and cents, more than by principle; for it is certainly the duty of legislators to provide for the future welfare of the State, and the happiness of the people. This can be done in no other way but the one in question.—Ignorance is abroad in the land, and this course will effectually check it. No regard should be paid to the cost, but let the motto of every person whose wish is that our State and nation should continue to occupy that prominent position which they now hold, whose interest is the prosperity and advancement of our country, and who are willing to aid in pushing forward so noble a work; we repeat let the motto of such be, educate the masses!

GENERAL TAYLORS PROGRESS TO WASHINGTON.

Gen. Taylor reached Memphis on Sunday morning last. It was expected that he would arrive on Saturday evening, and under this impression, the committee of escort and several hundred citizens of Memphis, embarked on board of the steamer Convey (Capt Garrison having placed that noble steamer at their service,) and proceeded fifteen or twenty miles down the river, to meet the steamer Tennessee, upon which vessel it was known the President elect was a passenger. The party were, however disappointed, and amused themselves in dancing, and various other ways, until daylight, when the Tennessee came in sight; and that vessel with the Convey and Mohican, all lashed together moved towards Memphis. E. M. Yerger, Esq., chairman of the committee of Escort, invited General Taylor on board the Convey, and hundreds of citizens thronged around, and were introduced to him. All were received with cordiality, and with entire freedom from restraint, and all were pleased with the bearing of the plain old man.

Gen. Taylor was received at the wharf-boat by the corporate authorities of Memphis, and South Memphis, and the members of the committee of reception. Being escorted to the Gayoso House, Colonel John Pope bade him welcome, in the following address:

Permit me, as an honored organ, on behalf of the citizens, to tender to you their cordial welcome and their polite hospitalities. In this public expression of their distinguished regard, let me assure you, we are commingling our own feelings with that all-pervading sentiment, which has already been manifested throughout the length and breadth of the nation. We claim not the honor of hoisting the signal—we only aspire on the present occasion, to present the interesting spectacle of a large assemblage of your fellow citizens, rising above the bonds of party and the prejudices of faction, paying the homage that is ever due from a grateful people to one whose career has ever been alone on the path of honor and glory—the origin of your claim to the admiration of your fellow-citizens, is to be traced back to the memorable war of 1812—to your gallant and heroic defence at Ft. Harrison—an achievement that may be said to bear the same striking relation to your more recent brilliant victories that the siege of Toulon did to that series of splendid battles that signalized the career of the great military prodigy of Europe. But unlike Napoleon, your ambition, sir, has not been too desolate empires with a victorious army, but to win your military laurels, and to vindicate the honor and rights of your country with the least possible carnage of human life. But, sir, it is not our purpose on the present occasion, to sound the brazen trumpet in honor of your military triumphs—for we deem it more consonant to

the spirit of our republican institutions and to your own honest frame, to direct the attention of your fellow-citizens, to those no less conspicuous traits of your character that have already indicated a predominating disposition to rely on the peaceful progression of intelligence, equity, and moderation, and not on war and violence, to advance our national honor and prosperity.

Pending the recent popular contest that resulted so triumphantly in your election, to the chief magistracy of the nation, in the declaration of your principles, you pre-avowed yourself, the friend to the preservation of the Union in all its constitutional vigor, to the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, to an acquiescence in the constitutional decision of a majority, as a vital principle of the republic and that Congress in the exercise of its legitimate powers to support the Union, to develop its resources and to promote harmony and public tranquility among the States, should not be trammelled by Executive intemperance. These are the sentiments of an American President, of a republican of primitive simplicity, and not of a military chieftain whose bosom burns with an insatiable ambition, and we felicitate ourselves that inasmuch as your political life has never been tinged by the hue of party, or rancor of popular distinctions; the same prompt decision and wisdom that has marked the public acts of your life, will enable you in the high station you are destined to fill, to maintain with unyielding firmness the principles you have avowed; in that event, your elevation to the Presidency will constitute an era as distinctive in its influence on the welfare and glory of your country as the one that ushered in the existence of our republic. Should such be the fortunate sequel of your career, your history will furnish another illustrious instance to verify the omnipotence of public opinion in a free country and the unexampled capacity of the American people for self-government.

Gen. Taylor replied: That had he the eloquence of many of the gifted orators of Tennessee, even then he would fall far short of expressing, in a deserving manner, the gratitude with which his heart overflowed for the flattering reception which had greeted him by the citizens from Memphis. That had he consulted his own feelings, and did the circumstances by which he was surrounded allow, he would much prefer on to day, being at the house of that God, to whose kindness and protection he was so much indebted through all the vicissitudes of his life. He said that, in responding to the complimentary allusions which the speaker had been pleased to make to his military career, he would remark that he had ever looked upon war as a great national calamity, and that he was the greatest public benefactor who could preserve peace, with the least human sacrifice, and that had always been his aim. That in the number of victories that had successfully attended him when fronting the enemy, he claimed not for himself so much honor as the public had been pleased to bestow; but that he was indebted to the stout hearts and strong arms of those who stood by to execute his commands, from the highest to the humblest in rank, and that none were ever more ready to do this than Tennesseans. He had been called by his countrymen to a new theatre; from a long military life to a civil position of the greatest public trust—and in entering upon the discharge of those high duties, he did so greatly distrusting his own abilities to discharge them in such a manner as their great responsibilities might demand; but that he should look for assistance and support, not to this man, or to that, but to the whole people to whom he was indebted. That the office was one, not of his seeking, nor had it been secured by any effort of his. That in electing him to the Presidency of the United States, the people had mainly looked forward to good government, and a just administration of the law; and in endeavoring to carry out those wishes in this regard (although no one could rival the Father of his country) it was left for those who might succeed him to emulate his example as far as possible. He again thanked the citizens of Memphis, through their representatives on this occasion, for this warm manifestation of their regard.

The reception over, and breakfast having been partaken of at the Gayoso House, Gen. Taylor proceeded to the commercial Hotel, where he gave reception to the ladies of Memphis. After remaining in this pleasant company for an hour or two, Gen. Taylor returned to the Tennessee, and some time thereafter proceeded on his way to Nashville.

Garson, the celebrated clown of Buckney's Circus, died recently in N. Orleans.